

[Concluded from third page.]

It is submitted to your consideration whether it may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the first section of the bill. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expense of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to the extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute our part of the permanent policy of the country.

The act of the 6th of August last, to provide for the better organization of the treasury; and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approving their bonds, and preparing and securing proper places for the safe-keeping of the public money would permit. It is not proposed to depict in any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure is founded. There are however defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impat to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration:

In connexion with this subject, I invite your attention to the importance of establishing a branch of the mint of the United States at New York. Two thirds of the revenue derived from custom being collected at that point, the demand for specie to pay the duties will be larger and a branch mint, where foreign coin and bullion could be immediately converted into American coin, would greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business, enlarge the circulation of gold and silver, and be, at the same time, a safe depository of the public money. The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market, at the minimum rate authorized by existing laws, and remain unsold, induces me again to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration.—Many millions of acres of these lands have been offered in the market for more than thirty years, and larger quantities for more than ten or twenty years, and being of an inferior quality, they must remain unsaleable for an indefinite period, unless the price at which they may be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price upon them above their real value, is not only to prevent their sale, and thereby deprive the Treasury of any income from that source, but is unjust to the States in which they lie, because it retards their growth and increase of population, and because they have no power to levy a tax upon them as upon other lands within their limits, held by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of their local governments.

The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States owning the lands within their limits, in which they have been adopted. They have been demonstrated also by the United States acting as the trustee of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the sale of their lands lying within the states of Mississippi and Alabama. The Chickasaw lands, which would not command in the market the minimum price established by the laws of the United States for the sale of the lands, were in pursuance of the treaty of 1834, with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. The result was, that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would otherwise have remained unsold. The lands were disposed of at their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their families. That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the States in which they are owners of large bodies of land, which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted. It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which experience has shown they will not command. On the contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to become the owners, at low and moderate rates, of freeholds of their own, instead of being the tenants and dependents of others. It is apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted, in limited quantities, to actual settlers or persons purchasing for purposes of cultivation.

In my last annual message I submitted for the consideration of Congress the present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States, and recommended that they should be brought into market and sold, upon such terms and under such restrictions as Congress might prescribe. By the act of 11th of July last, "the reserved lead mines and contiguous land in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa," were authorized to be sold. The act is confined, in its operation, to lead mines and contiguous lands.

A large portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores is represented to be very valuable, and I recommend that provision be made, authorizing the sale of these lands upon such

terms and conditions as their supposed value may in the judgment of Congress, be deemed advisable having due regard to the interests of such of our citizens as may be located upon them.

Such a territorial government and its extended jurisdiction and laws of the United States over territory of Oregon. Our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes west of the Rocky Mountains should be extended to the Pacific ocean, and to the purpose of executing them and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agencies will be required, and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom houses, and of post offices and post roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the public convenience shall suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general's office in that country, and to make the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bring them into market. As our citizens who now reside in that distant region have been subjected to many hardships, privations and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of their settlements, it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a limited period, to be prescribed by law.

The report of the Secretary of War contains detailed information relative to the several branches of the public service connected with that department. The operations of the army have been of a satisfactory and highly gratifying character.

I recommend to your early and taxable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War for specially fitting up the rank and file of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force to serve during the war with Mexico.

Embezzlements are likely to arise for want of legal provision authorizing compensation to be made to the agents employed in the several States and Territories to pay the revolutionary and other pensioners the amounts allowed by law. Your attention is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of War on this subject. These agents incur heavy responsibilities and perform important duties, and no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same footing, as to compensation, with other discharging officers.

Correlations with the various Indian tribes continue to be of a pacific character. The unhappy dissensions which have existed among the Cherokee for many years past have been healed—since my last annual message important treaties have been negotiated with some of the tribes, by which the Indians title to large tracts of valuable land within the limits of the State and Territories has been extinguished; and arrangements made for removing them to the country west of the Mississippi. Between 3 and 4000, of different tribes, have been removed to the country provided for them by treaty stipulations and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

In our intercourse with several tribes particular attention has been paid to the important subject of education. The number of schools established among them has been increased, and additional means provided not only for teaching them the rudiments of education, but of instructing them in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge during the past year. It is gratifying to perceive that while the war with Mexico has rendered it necessary to employ an unusual number of our armed vessels on our coast, the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. No means will be spared to give efficiency to the naval service in the prosecution of the war, and I am happy to know that the officers and men anxiously desire to devote themselves to the service of their country in any enterprise, however difficult of execution.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the proposition to add to each of our foreign squadrons an efficient sea steamer, and, as especially demanding attention, the establishment at Petersburg of the necessary means of repairing and refitting the vessels of the navy employed in the Gulf of Mexico.

There are other suggestions in the report which deserve, and I doubt not, will receive your consideration.

The progress and condition of the naval service for the past year are fully presented in the report of the Post Master General. The revenue of the year ending on the 30th of June last amounted to \$3,877,199, which is \$62,642.35 less than the preceding year.

The payments of that department during the same time amounted to \$4,654,222. Of this sum \$597,097.80 have been drawn from the treasury. The disbursements for the year were \$236,154.77 less than those of the preceding year.

While the disbursements have been thus diminished, the naval facilities have been enlarged by new and numerous ships, an increase of transportation of 1,364,424 miles, and the establishment of 418 new post offices.

Contractors, postmasters and others engaged in this branch of the service have performed their duties with energy and faithfulness deserving commendation.

For many interesting details connected with the operations of this establishment, you are referred to the report of the Post Master General, and his suggestions for improving its revenues are recommended to your favorable consideration. I repeat the opinion expressed in my last annual message, that the business of this department should be so regulated that the revenue derived from it should be made to equal the expenditures.

It is believed that this may be done by proper modification of the present laws, as suggested in the report of the Post Master General, without changing the present rates of postage.

With full reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of your deliberations, it will be my duty to let it be known to my constituents to cooperate with you every constitutional effort to promote the welfare and happiness of the nation.

JAMES K. POLK,
Washington, Dec. 5, 1846.

Mackerel

A superior article of No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, by the barrel or half barrel, at Cheap High Street New Store.

A. B. KNABB & Co.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Samuel Hagenbuch, deceased, either upon Vendue Notes, or otherwise, must make payment immediately to the subscriber or to the cost will be made.

B. HAGENBUCH, Adm'r.

All persons indebted to the subscriber must also come to word settle up their accounts and pay up, or like consequences will follow.

B. HAGENBUCH,

BLANKET BLANKETS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

A large assortment of the best kind of Carpenter Tools just received and will be kept constantly on hand at the Arcade.

ALBRIGHT & MENGEI.

Oct 10.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

Mondy the 29th of December next,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John M. Heacock administrator &c. of Thomas Heacock late of Fishing Creek township, in said county deceased, will expose to Sale by Public Vendue upon the premises, at the late residence of said Thomas Heacock deceased,

THREE LOTS

and pieces and parcels of land all lying together and adjoining each other—the said several lots containing altogether,

9 ACRES,

or thereabouts all improved land—bounded by lands in the occupancy of James Heacock and by lands of John Aberton north by lands of said John Aberton west by lands of same and by lands of Abner Welsh and South by lands of Thomas Long—upon which are erected a log House a big Barn and a small Carpenter shop & the Estate of said deceased situated in the township of Fishing Creek and county aforesaid. Terms on the day of sale.

JACOB EVERLY, Clerk.

Danielle Nov 20 1846

News from Mexico;

AND

NEW GOODS

FROM THE CITY.

Albright & Mengel

INFORM the public that while General Taylor is pushing with his army for Mexico, they have been furnishing the

ARCADE STORE

with a splendid and entire new and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

which they will sell cheaper than any ever before offered in Columbia county. The following may be found among their assortments—

Cassimines, Cloths, Satinets & Vestings

of all qualities and prices, of American, French and English Fabrics

PRINTS! PRINTS!

Of new and fashionable patterns comprising every variety of style and quality, very cheap.

DRESS GOODS,

Plain, black, assorted colors and barred shapes, cambric, marlins, fine Scotch plaids for children's dresses and plaid cloaks; cambrics of different descriptions, delicate in places and soft patterns, silks of assorted colors, cashmere and domestic gingham, ladies' and gentlemen's waistcoats of kid silk, cashmere and cotton, glasses, an extensive assortment of shawls of every color and variety, ladies' black silk and slate colored, single and double hood, &c. &c.

FLANNELS.

Plain and twilled red and white

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A general assortment of ladies' gentlemen's thin and thick boots and shoes of every description

CEDAR WARE.

HARD WARE.

CROCKERY WARE.

HATS AND CAPS,

And a general and an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

All of which they will sell very low in exchange

LUMBER, COUNTRY PRODUCE or CASH.

ALBRIGHT & MENGEI.

October 10.

Call before purchasing Elsewhere up
the New Factory of Earthenware," by

THOMPSON & HICKS.

THE subscribers have opened a POTTERY

on the road leading from Main to Third street

near the Methodist Church, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, where they intend to manufacture

one of the best materials the latest and most improved

patterns and finish in the very best manner

such as Pots of all descriptions; Dishes, etc.,

every variety and Jugs of all sizes; and a variety

of other articles for numerous occasions in fact all sorts and every variety which may be wanted by any who may favor them with a call.

A supply kept continually on hand which will be sold by credit or cash a little cheaper than the cheapest dealer or manufacturer.

Also dry Pine Wood in exchange for work if delivered at their shop.

Bloomsburg September 5, 1846—29

Gingham Lawns.

Of new and beautiful patterns, just received at the New Store.

L. B. RUPERT.

May 20

LOOKING GLASSES.

Of various sizes and of the best of Glass, just received at the Arcade.

ALBRIGHT & MENGEI.

Oct 10.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

Tesselling, Market and Stichel Baskets just received at the New Store.

L. B. RUPERT.

Aug 1—

Cabinet Ware House.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel Tilly, near the upper end of Main street, Bloomsburg, where he is carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, and where he will be happy to wait upon all those who may favor him with their custom. His Furniture is warranted to be made of good material and durable, and he indulges in keeping on hand

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Card Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Cupboards, Stands, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, Dough-troughs, Coffins, &c.

and all kinds of work in his line, which he will be upon reasonable terms as they can be purchased in the county.

By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ELI BROWN.

April 25, 1845—1y1

OUR MOTTO, NOT TO BE OUTDONE

BLACKSMITHING ESTABLISHMENT

By Santee & Silverthorn.

THE undersigned having taken the shop formerly occupied by Marshal Silverthorn, most respectfully informs the public, that they intend to carry on the above branch of business and will at all times be ready to do work a little better and cheaper than any other establishment in the place, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a large portion of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work & the ready return

ISAAC SANTEE,

MARSHAL SILVERTHORN